

Lebanese factions clash in Tripoli

BEIRUT (R) — Several people were killed and many wounded in clashes between two rival groups in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli Saturday, state-run Beirut Radio reported. It said extensive damage was also caused in the exchanges of artillery and rocket fire between the anti-Syrian "Popular Resistance" and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, which have clashed repeatedly this year. Sixty people died and some 200 were wounded in six days of fierce fighting between the two groups last month. Beirut Radio said the situation was deteriorating in the city, Lebanon's second largest.

Qaddafi demands European response to Lebanon invasion

DOHA (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has warned European countries that lack of response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was putting friendship with Arab states at jeopardy. The Libyan news agency JANA said Col. Qaddafi had summoned ambassadors from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and East Germany at a meeting lasting only five minutes. Col. Qaddafi is quoted as telling the ambassadors: "The friendship between the Arab progressive forces and the socialist bloc countries is in the same danger as that surrounding the Palestinian resistance, on the verge of going up in flames like Beirut." Col. Qaddafi is quoted as telling them to point out to their governments that "we have had no answer to the Arab man-in-the-street's questions about 'friends' stand on the st-American aggression."

Gas fail to conclude y-Algeria gas deal

ALGERIA (R) — Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi left for Paris Saturday after failing to reach a price for piping Algerian gas to Italy. After three days of exclusive talks with the Italian government he told reporters at Rome's Fiumicino Airport: "There's no denying that not all problems have been solved." The two parties will meet again July 19 to 21. A pipeline from the Mediterranean, with an initial capacity of 12 billion cubic metres, was completed last year. It has not delivered gas since it raised the price to \$5 million British thermal units (BTUs) from the \$3.5 agreed in 1981. The gas price talks took on a new urgency after the United States on June 18 brought in new regulations on equipment to be used in building a pipeline to carry Algerian gas to Western Europe.

Solidarity activists tried in Poland

POLAND (R) — A Polish military court has jailed eight members of an underground group of the banned free trade union Solidarnosc which operated in the town of Swiebodzin, the official PAP news agency reported today. PAP said the leader of the group, a technician at a local factory, had been imprisoned for two years while the other seven had been given sentences of between one and five years.

U.S. offer averts Vatican strike

VATICAN CITY (R) — An offer by John Paul II to examine the cause of Vatican workers and to promise that they can set up a new union has averted what could have been the first strike in the history of the city-state. Gianni Cerullo, president of the Italian lay workers' organisation, said Friday he had received a letter from Secretary of State Carlo Agostino Casaroli promising Pope John Paul II would personally resolve workers' grievances. Vatican authorities had also conceded the right of lay employees to their own trade union, he said.

Pandrea, Zhivkov call for nuke-free Balkan region

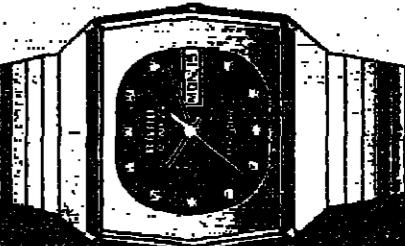
ENNA (R) — The Balkans would be freed of nuclear weapons as a step towards a nuclear-free Europe, Greece and Bulgaria said Saturday. The official BTA news agency said the agency was made in a joint communiqué issued at the end of a two-day visit to Bulgaria by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov was quoted Friday as repeating a call he made last October for a summit of Balkan leaders to discuss ways of ending the area from nuclear weapons. In Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu also called for an emergency conference to discuss the issue, the official news agency reported.

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His Majesty King Hussein is received at Moscow Airport by senior Kremlin leaders Friday (A.P. wirephoto)

Jordan, Moscow call for Israeli pullout

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union and Jordan Saturday called on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon after talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Kremlin leaders.

King Hussein, in the Soviet Union on a private visit planned before Israel's invasion of Lebanon, met Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

A joint communiqué quoted by TASS news agency said the three

men had devoted particular attention to the Middle East and had strongly criticised Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

They had denounced the occupation of Lebanese territory, and the "brigandage and atrocities perpetrated by the aggressor against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples," TASS said.

The two sides spoke out vigorously on maintaining Lebanon's sovereignty and independence

and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including their right to self-determination and a state of their own.

King Hussein's talks in Moscow also covered Soviet-Jordanian relations and ways to promote them.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived in Moscow Friday after spending two days at the Crimean town of Simferopol.

Hassan, Pakistani foreign minister discuss Israel's Lebanon invasion

AMMAN (Petra) — Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its war of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples were discussed in detail at a meeting Saturday between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and the visiting Pakistani Foreign Minister Saheb Zadeh Yaqoub Khan.

At the meeting, attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem discussion also focused on Islamic countries' efforts for ending the Iraq-Iran war following Iraq's recent decision to withdraw its forces from Iranian territory to join efforts for repelling the Zionist aggression.

Prince Hassan emphasised the need for increasing coordination among Arab and Islamic nations to stem all roots of tension in the region.

Last year and on several occasions, Jordan warned the Arab and Muslim worlds of Israel's intentions to launch a new wide-scale aggression against Lebanon and the new developments in the region are but another reminder of Israel's expansionist designs. Prince Hassan said.

He called on the international community, particularly the U.N. Security Council members to shoulder their responsibility and help establish world peace and security.

Pakistan's charge d'affaires in

Jordan attended the meeting held at the Prime Ministry.

Mr. Khan, who arrived Friday on a visit expected to last several days, earlier held talks with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. They both agreed that Islamic nations should help Lebanon repel the aggression and save the Lebanese and Palestinians from further sufferings. The two ministers also discussed Islamic efforts for ending the Gulf War.

The opportunity is at hand for Iran to respond to Islamic countries' call for an end to the war in the light of the Iraq's decision to withdraw its forces from Iranian territory, Mr. Qasem said.

(Picture on page 3)

Stop Israel, Fahd tells Washington

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia told President Reagan Saturday that Israel's invasion of Lebanon threatened world peace and must be stopped, the Saudi Press Agency said.

"What Israel is doing will lead to serious consequences for peace in the region and the whole world," King Fahd said in a telegram to the president.

"It is necessary to stop the barbaric invasion of Lebanon by Israel," the king said.

The agency said King Fahd also consulted with a number of Arab leaders during the night on developments in Lebanon and stressed the need for Arab solidarity.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat telephoned King Fahd and briefed him on the situation in Lebanon, the agency said.

It said King Fahd reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's total support for the Palestinian cause and informed Mr. Arafat of his consultations with the Arab leaders.

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers meet in Tunis Saturday for urgent talks on the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, brought forward at the request of the government crisis precipitated by the resignation of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, league sources said.

A special meeting of the Arab League council requested by Kuwait had been set for Tuesday but was brought forward at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), telegram said.

The PLO had been reluctant to hold such a meeting before the results were known of Saudi diplomatic efforts to get the West to bring pressure on Israel, Arab diplomatic sources said.

But Israel's growing military pressure on Beirut and the need for a joint Arab reaction led the PLO to drop its reservations and request an urgent meeting, the PLO representative in Tunis, Hakeem Balaoui, told Reuters.

Several thousand Palestinian commandos and their military commanders are encircled by Israeli troops in the western part of the Lebanese capital.

The PLO will be represented by the head of its Political Department, Faruk Kaddumi.

King Hassan meets OAU government leaders

RABAT (R) — King Hassan II met government leaders from Guinea, Gabon, Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal here Friday night, the Moroccan news agency MAP said Saturday.

The agency gave no indication of the purpose of the meeting but the pro-government Moroccan daily Le Matin said the countries were among those which could refuse to attend the summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Tripoli on Aug. 3. It said diplomatic moves were

Lebanon will be represented at the meeting, but not by Foreign Minister Fuad Butros because of the government crisis precipitated by the resignation of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, league sources said.

Most Arab states have confirmed they will attend the Tunis meeting, which is to prepare an Arab summit on Lebanon, they said. They expected the summit to follow the ministerial meeting immediately but it was not yet known where it would take place.

Libya, which had asked that Arab heads of state meet urgently, has announced it is boycotting the ministerial meeting which it said was aimed at burying plans to hold a summit.

Most Arab foreign ministers were expected in Tunis Saturday, including Prince Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria, Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim of Algeria and Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait, league sources said.

The PLO will be represented by the head of its Political Department, Faruk Kaddumi.

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Haig's legacy: Crises, page 8

Shultz in Washington to take over from Haig

WASHINGTON (R) — George Shultz, President Reagan's choice as secretary of state to succeed Alexander Haig, flew in from London Saturday and was whisked by helicopter to meet the president at his Camp David retreat near here.

Mr. Haig, whose abrupt resignation Friday signalled the end of an uneasy and often acrimonious relationship with other members of the administration, was at work in his office at the State Department. He has promised to remain at his post for as long as needed.

Mr. Shultz, who served as labour secretary and treasury secretary in the administration of former President Richard Nixon, was expected to be swiftly confirmed by the Senate, although Democrats might use his nomination hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to attack the administration's foreign policy.

The hearings were expected to begin shortly after Congress returns on July 12 from its independence day recess.

Mr. Haig did not give any specific reason for resigning. He told the president in a letter: "In recent months it has become clear to me that the foreign policy on which we embarked together was shifting from that careful course which we laid out."

Great privilege

Mr. Shultz, 61, avoided comment when approached by reporters in London before his departure for Washington. He would only say: "It's a great privilege to serve."

(Continued on page 3)

Eyebrows raised in U.S., page 8

Speculation follows Haig's resignation

LONDON (R) — The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig brought expressions of new hopefulness Saturday from Arab countries and of regret from Israel as the world sought to predict how the surprise development might affect American foreign policy.

The first predictions of possible effects came from the Middle East, an area now overshadowed by the military conflict in Lebanon.

Diplomats in Saudi Arabia said that country would regard the appointment of George Shultz to succeed Mr. Haig as good news.

Although there was no official Saudi reaction, analysts said Mr. Shultz's past business links there could be a major political asset for the kingdom.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat telephoned King Fahd and briefed him on the situation in Lebanon, the agency said.

Several thousand Palestinian commandos and their military commanders are encircled by Israeli troops in the western part of the Lebanese capital.

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(Continued on page 3)

Haig's legacy: Crises, page 8

Israel attacks newly-installed Syrian missiles in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel said its planes knocked out a battery of Syrian SAM-6 ground-to-air missiles Saturday as they were being installed in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon.

But an Israeli military spokesman said an on-the-ground ceasefire in Lebanon declared Friday was otherwise holding.

Israel claimed it had knocked out the entire Syrian network of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft rockets in the Bekaa in the first week of the war and diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv said they were obviously determined not to allow Damascus to re-establish the missile chain.

The attack on the Syrian missiles took place as Israeli troops remained poised round Beirut while U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, continued peace negotiations.

The command spokesman said Saturday that all Israeli planes had returned safely from the operation against the missiles, which were also SAM-6s.

The action followed the declara-

tion by Israel Saturday of an on-the-ground ceasefire with Syrian and Palestinian forces.

The ceasefire, the fourth since Israel invaded Lebanon, was declared after a series of heavy air and artillery strikes on Palestinian fighters entrenched in Beirut and against Syrian forces in the mountains east of the Lebanon capital.

Asked how many SAM-6 rockets had been knocked out Saturday, a military spokesman told Reuters that the Syrians had been bringing in one battery of missiles.

The missiles are mounted in three on tracked vehicles and are radar guided when operated.

Ground ceasefire holds

Meanwhile the guns stayed silent in Beirut while new diplomatic moves to find a solution to the Israeli siege of the city.

(Continued on page 3)

High-rise apartment buildings in the residential area of Abu Shaker in West Beirut go

up in flames as Israeli jets carry out bombing raids Friday (A.P. wirephoto)

U.S. vetoes French proposal at Security Council

General Assembly draft resolution sets deadline for Israeli withdrawal

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations General Assembly Saturday considered a draft resolution demanding withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon, and observers said it was moving towards overwhelming adoption.

The resolution, sponsored by more than 40 Third World countries, called for full Israeli withdrawal by 6 a.m. Beirut time Saturday.

The assembly action would follow the vetoing by the United States early Saturday of a Security Council resolution demanding that Israeli troops besieging Beirut pull back 10 kilometres from the outskirts of the city and that the Palestinian forces withdraw to their camps.

That French-sponsored draft was supported by 14 of the council's 15 members.

The United States said it vetoed the resolution because it failed to

call for the elimination from Beirut and elsewhere of Palestinians who did not respect the authority of the Lebanese government.

with these provisions no later than 6 a.m. Beirut time Sunday. If Israel failed to comply, the assembly would urge the Security Council to consider "practical ways and means" to implement the resolution.

U.N. adopts resolution

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States and Israel cast the only negative votes when the General Assembly Saturday demanded that Israel withdraw all its forces from Lebanon by early Sunday. The resolution, which received 127 votes in favour and no abstentions, also condemned Israel for failing to implement a previous pull-back demand by the Security Council. It urged the council to consider "practical ways and means" in the event of non-compliance by Israel — reference to sanctions.

The draft resolution before the 157-member assembly condemns Israel for failing to implement previous Security Council calls for an unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and a halt to all military activities.

It demands that Israel comply

means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

This was a reference to sanctions, which only the council can impose. But such a move would

(Continued on page 3)

1 million children are victims of Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Friday nearly one million children had been affected by the Israeli aggression and genocide in Lebanon.

At a special session of the General Assembly, PLO delegate Zehdi Labib Terzi said: "Almost one million children, this is the estimate of UNICEF, yes almost one million children are victims of the most recent of Israeli aggressions and acts of genocide in Lebanon."

The PLO representative in Washington said Mr. Haig was one of those responsible for the barbaric massacres committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

MIDDLE EAST

Well-known Palestinian film producer reflects on living under oppression

By Tania Nasir
Special to the Jordan Times

*Living under oppression can have various effects on the oppressed; the two main extremes are either to break the person completely and make him accept the situation as his fate or it can bring out the rebel in him. In the following article Tania Nasir interviews a Palestinian film producer on whom life under Israeli rule had the latter effect. Michel Khleifi was born on Nov. 3, 1950 in Nazareth where he received his high-school education, later to join the Brussels' Institute Nationale Supérieure des Arts et des Spectacles from which he graduated in 1977. His thesis was on Art and Culture of the Arab in Israel. After working in the theatre, radio, TV and on special documentaries, through which he acquainted himself with the avant-garde methods and techniques of production, he produced his film *La Memoire Fertile* (the fertile memory) which won the first prize of the International Critics Association and was later selected by the French Critics Association for the Cannes Film Festival. The two central figures in the film are both women. The first, a 50-year old widow from Nazareth whose husband died in exile in 1948, struggles to raise her two children in dignity, all the while hoping to recover her plot of land expropriated by the Israeli government in 1948, struggles to raise her two children in dignity, all the while hoping to recover her plot of land expropriated by the Israeli government in 1948; and the other is a young writer from Nablus in the occupied West Bank, married at 18 and divorced 13 years later, who struggles to gain custody of her two daughters. But beneath that, the story studies persecution, mainly how a persecuted people like the Jews of Europe became persecutors in the Middle East, and whether by analogy the Palestinians will develop the elements of persecution within them, which it attempts by studying the persecuted women.*

Q. Let us begin with your childhood: how would you describe growing up under Israeli occupation in Nazareth?

A. I was born in 1950, and like all Arab children of my generation, I studied Hebrew, and I started discovering things -- facts about my surroundings and the conditions of my life under occupation. Every thing felt alien and strange; I was afraid all the time. The first time I dared enter Israeli society without fear was in 1974, after spending several years abroad. Being away taught me a great deal. It gave me experience and opened my eyes to a lot of truths, especially about Zionism. I realized that Zionism is nothing but a continuation of the intellectual movements in Europe, holding in its folds all the elements of Fascism. All this I learnt when I was away, and when

my humanity was stepped upon and stolen from me, and I suffered.

At school, at the age of eight, I studied Hebrew, and I started discovering things -- facts about my surroundings and the conditions of my life under occupation. Every thing felt alien and strange; I was afraid all the time. The first time I dared enter Israeli society without fear was in 1974, after spending several years abroad. Being away taught me a great deal. It gave me experience and opened my eyes to a lot of truths, especially about Zionism. I realized that Zionism is nothing but a continuation of the intellectual movements in Europe, holding in its folds all the elements of Fascism. All this I learnt when I was away, and when

I am a city boy. My family, too, has lived in the city for generations, so what I lost as a result of the 1948 war was not the same as a village boy, a piece of land or an orchard, but I lost my identity. I became persecuted. My character,

I returned home to Nazareth after these years of estrangement, I was a different man. I was grown-up. I was aware, and I started dealing with others with knowledge and awareness, but most of all with less fear. I was always terrified of entering a Jewish city or town, and now for the first time it was different.

There are two basic and distinct feelings that grew up in me, and which I blame Zionism for: fear and hatred. They entered my very soul, and threatened my existence. Freedom is to live without fear or hatred, and I yearned for freedom.

Growing up in Nazareth was an act of defiance, continuous and arduous. I was 10 years old, and I remember the Israeli boasting to us: "Look at us, we have Freud, Einstein, etc... and what are you? Nothing". As I grew up I wanted desperately to learn, to know more and answer them as an equal, fearless, confident, proud.

Q. Was the educational system in the Arab schools in Nazareth helpful to you in your search for confidence and identity?

A. No. The whole system of education for Arab schools under occupation was designed to make us inferior citizens. The Arab teachers were asked to carry out this educational programme. This was Israel's way of trying in every way possible, to erase our Arab identity and our pride, and most of all our pride in our culture. This developed in me a great sense of conviction that in order to progress, we have to overcome this inferiority, hatred and fear, and replace it with confidence, pride, and honour.

Q. Can you trace the beginning of your interest in the Cinema?

A. The world of the Cinema came to me quite late. I used to watch the usual cowboy movies and Hollywood productions. But what really affected my intellectual life as a boy, was the Ithad newspaper, a leading Arabic paper published by the Communist Party. I am very proud to have been part of the generation that opened its eyes to the universal human issues that this paper presented. As I read it, I lived with famous writers and leaders like Tawfiq Zayyad, Mahmoud Darwish and many other intelligent, revolutionary writers. My schoolmates and I looked up to them with pride and admiration. They were our heroes. We followed their news and movements as they went in and out of Israeli jails. We watched spell bound as

they recited their revolutionary poetry. Their prime cause was the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian human being, and the freedom of Palestine. They spoke to our suffering and dreamed of an independent Palestine, on a par with other countries in the world. The Ithad did fantastic job in correlating the Palestinian progressive intellectual movement with international intellectual life.

Q. Apart from your natural talent for the Cinema, was there a special experience in your life that brought you to the point of producing *La Memoire Fertile*, the film that brought you prizes and

I was born in 1950 and, like all Palestinian Arab children of my generation, I opened my eyes early to the realisation that my family, neighbours and all the people of my city were suffering from being a minority and from poverty. But, most of all, I became aware of the persecution that enveloped us from every corner. Israeli occupation forced itself upon us...

My character, my humanity was stepped upon and stolen from me and I suffered...

There are two basic and distinct feelings that grew up in me and which I blame Zionism for: fear and hatred. They entered my very soul and threatened my existence. Freedom is to live without fear or hatred, and I yearned for freedom...

And as far as I am concerned, no other Arabic newspaper succeeded in doing this. My experience with the Ithad decided my path.

Then I must not forget, there were my parents, simple and honest. My father is a communist. He felt the injustices and miseries around him, and communism he felt, was the answer to his problems. My father's arguments touched me deeply. I could not ignore the logic of his philosophy.

My mother on the other hand was a believer in Christ and his kinship. To her Christ was not just a religious ideal, but a countryman of her own city. They were both born in Nazareth. In this milieu rich with morality and metaphysics, practicality, persecution and a constant search for freedom and justice, I grew up sensitive but not a saint. On the contrary, I am an atheist. I ask myself who am I? To me, the answer is simple. I am a product of the East and West. The conflict in me is wide enough to include all issues. Man has to always wonder about this life in this context. For example, I am a man who believes in his Eastern roots, and I believe my real age is not thirty years, but four thousand years, and in this I find my strength, and from this reality I face my challenges. Yet at the same time I am constantly looking around me. Living other human experiences. If the Palestinian mind always probes what surrounds him and learns from what it sees. It will reach realms of great creativity.

Q. In your opinion can the Palestinian artist create more in occupation or out of it?

A. Look around you. In Haifa, Nazareth, Ramallah... How many outstanding artists do you find? The number is surely limited because the creative situation is limited. Of course, there are a number of well-known writers and artists, and others who are not so well-known, but equally strive for the chance to be heard and seen, yet they all suffer from a major problem. They are all under strain and persecution. Occupation does not leave time to create. They are not at peace. To be an artist, to create, one has to reach a certain degree of personal independence and freedom of spirit.

One has to have time for discoveries and soul searching and Israeli occupation certainly is not the atmosphere where Palestinian art can be nurtured. Some artists feel that they have to leave the prison-like atmosphere of occupation in order to be able to create. Others prefer to stay and struggle...

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Q. How do you envisage art, in the service of the Palestinian cause?

A. Art is based on human honesty and intellectual courage and integrity. This is a great responsibility. What I yearn and work for, is to see each Palestinian artist, and each Palestinian in his search for a new identity to reach in his inner most self, and expose the truths, all truths. To open up, and go all the way. If this does not take place if some truths are hidden and kept away, then the artist is a failure. You see, self knowledge, honest and sincere, is the point of departure on the path of our search for a new healthy Palest-

ian identity. Many artists in the world have reached this goal, each to serve his own needs of course, but very few Palestinian artists have succeeded up till now.

When I heard that Sadat had gone to Jerusalem, I said to myself, "That's it, the dream is over. We have to become realistic, put both feet on the ground and start building". I felt we have to start preparing ourselves for a long period of what I call wandering. For some, this might be a defeatist theory, but I look at it as very positive. We have wasted enough time beating around the bush. Now is the time to start from scratch, to create a new philosophy for our existence.

Some tell me this is only a poet's answer, but it is my way, and I believe in it.

I tried to show this philosophy in *La Memoire Fertile*. The problem I explore is that of genuineness. If we are defeated, it does not mean that our culture is defeated, for defeat is only for a people, a way of life, a class system, but not of a culture. Our Palestinian art, culture is not defeated. It still lives, strong and vibrant, the only thing that still fights for us, defending us against all the tides of defeat.

It goes deep and genuine and that is why we have been able to survive for the last years of misery. Our strength stems from our genuine reality and sense of belonging. So let us put these thoughts forward, and present them in the eighties and a new reality! From such thoughts came *La Memoire Fertile*. The Fertile Memory in translation. It is a memory, true, but it is fertile and alive, ready to give birth to a new beginning. Up till now, our memories in the Arab World are used to bringing up the past and recreate by gone glories. But we should be very careful of the dangers of such a path. Look at Zionism for example. It is a philosophy built on a dead past. It killed any new thought with its fanatic tenacious hold of the past. Zionist thought is a delayed historic event. It came too late, and therefore killed itself before it even began.

But I regretted this. I cried and I ached, alone and silently. I felt it was a mistake, but I used this experience to build my character and conquer my problems. I read a lot and prepared myself for the day when I would leave and continue my education. Then it was Brussels and the world of the Cinema. All these experiences prepared me mentally for my career. My brother, on the other hand inspired me directly for work in the theatre and the Cinema. He worked in the theatre himself, and I was attracted to what he was doing of course, all of us as children loved acting, and we enjoyed performing simple folk plays. Yet the real turning point in my life as a whole was the 1967 war. I felt an acute, total sense of loss. The defeat was overwhelming. I was

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A. It all goes back to the most important period in my life. I was fourteen when I left school, and worked as a car mechanic until the age of twenty. This was in Nazareth, and my leaving school was some kind of rebellion against all norms and social traditions. It was a very difficult period in my life. I was against everyone and everything. I did not know how to behave, and I thought that leaving school was an answer to all this turmoil within me.

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Taking action, the right way

RECENT STATEMENTS, and, perhaps, developments in and over the Middle East suggest that the U.S. administration, while still intent on supporting Israel and treating it as its "strategic asset" in the area, is getting somewhat embarrassed by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's intransigence and by that of his Defence Minister Sharon, compared to whom Begin may be seen as a moderate.

Judging by statements of U.S. leaders, former and present, it is not the Israeli atrocities and flagrant violations of every code of civilised behaviour that disturbs them, but Israel's lack of coordination with the U.S. over these violations.

Experience shows that when the U.S. leadership does not approve of a certain Israeli behaviour, it takes action, sometimes clumsy actions, to set the score more to its liking. Experience also shows that the West is loathe to take drastic steps against the Israelis, although it is evident that nothing short of drastic steps will be sufficient to stop them and make them pursue a more moderate policy.

Every time the U.S. felt the need to take action in the Middle East it would send an envoy on a fact-finding mission; the envoy would travel from one Mideast capital to another and prepare yet another report. But the U.S. would persist in its policy of "tut tut, Israel, you should not use our weapons to kill civilians. Now take a few hundred more tanks with which to do so."

The long legacy of cowboyish U.S. policies, which invariably bred more radicalism among Arabs, is the legacy that new Secretary of State George Shultz takes up.

Mr. Shultz is not new to American politics, and it may be too optimistic to expect drastic changes in U.S. policies in the Middle East with his appointment as secretary of state. But it is also obvious that nothing short of a drastic change in U.S. policies would be sufficient to bring about the lasting peace for which all parties claim to aspire.

How Mr. Shultz will handle his new job remains to be seen, and the world will watch carefully. But one thing is certain: he simply cannot hope to make do with his predecessor's incoherent policies of riding every crisis as it crops up, the wrong way.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arabs escalating their disputes

Now that the battle for Beirut has started we can only express our gratitude to the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters and say: You have fought an honourable war with the most noble mission, and you have proved that our people offer so many sacrifices in defence of its right to live, and therefore this people cannot perish. To the Arabs who have been idly watching the massacre we say: Why do you call for a foreign ministers' emergency meeting now? What do you intend to do? And what will you decide upon? Do you want to express sympathy for the victims or the martyrs who fell in Lebanon, or do you intend to transform the meeting into a relief or charitable society through which you will send your millions to relieve the victims and treat the wounded... money you have not exerted any effort in collecting?

The victims and martyrs can look and see the Arabs stabbing one another in the back and escalating their disputes instead of coming to the aid of the Lebanese and Palestinians in their darkest hours, all for the sake of preserving their posts and safeguarding their own selfish interests. The victims and martyrs can look and see the Arabs stabbing one another in the back and escalating their disputes instead of coming to the aid of the Lebanese and Palestinians in their darkest hours, all for the sake of preserving their posts and safeguarding their own selfish interests.

Al Dustour: American-Israeli conspiracy is just the beginning
The days ahead are bound to be crucial, not only for the battle of Beirut alone but also for the future of Lebanon as a whole, in accordance with American and Israeli plans which aim at imposing hegemony over that country and forcing it to conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel. The American stand is rather dubious... it is condoning Israel's barbaric massacres in Lebanon and at the same time employing Philip Habib to play a rather suspect role, which is in fact consistent with Israel's drive to annihilate the Palestinian people by destroying Beirut and its neighbouring refugee camps.

The Palestinians are now standing alone, confronting the American-Israeli conspiracy and

but will the martyrs accept any prayers for their souls from you? Are the displaced people in Lebanon awaiting help and assistance from your blood-stained hands?

We say to the Arabs: despite everything that happened, the victims and martyrs are sure of one thing: that you have managed after all to maintain your friendly relations with the United States, keeping its embassies open in your capitals and guaranteeing its economic interests in your countries, something one expects from loyal friends who keep promises and honour agreements...

The victims and martyrs can look and see the Arabs stabbing one another in the back and escalating their disputes instead of coming to the aid of the Lebanese and Palestinians in their darkest hours, all for the sake of preserving their posts and safeguarding their own selfish interests.

The Arab moves, as usual, have come very late, because the rapidly moving events in Lebanon do not wait for the Arab foreign ministers' meeting on Tuesday, and therefore such a meeting will be held when it is too late to do anything at all.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

BBC WORLD SERVICE 07.30, 720, 1413 kHz:

MAIN CHANNEL

02:30 ... Korean

02:50 ... Grand Prize

Arabic Series

03:50 ... Ramadan Puzzle

04:00 ... The Walkers

04:55 ... Vial

05:10 ... Arabic Series

06:05 ... Religious Programmes

06:20 ... Arabic Programmes

07:45 ... Religious Programmes

08:30 ... News in Arabic

08:30 ... Arabic Series

09:00 ... Health and Life

10:00 ... Arabic Series

11:00 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

04:00 ... French Programme

07:30 ... News in French

08:30 ... News in Hebrew

08:30 ... News in Arabic

08:30 ... Islamic periods in Jordan

09:10 ... The Spoils of War

10:00 ... News in English

10:15 ... Hart to Hart

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15 kHz, AM 5-90 MHz, FM

& partly on 9500 kHz, SW

07:00 ... Sign on

Morning Show

07:30 ... News Bulletin

Morning Show

08:00 ... News Headlines

08:30 ... Pop Session

11:00 ... News Headlines

12:00 ... Pop Session

13:00 ... News Summary

13:00 ... News Bulletin

14:00 ... Instruments

14:00 ... Science Reports

15:00 ... Concert Hour

16:00 ... News Summary

16:00 ... Old Instruments

17:00 ... Old Favourites

18:00 ... Listener's Choice

18:00 ... News Summary

19:00 ... Newsdesk

20:00 ... Instruments

21:00 ... Evening Show

21:00 ... News Summary

21:00 ... Evening Show

22:00 ... Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

09:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Wimbledon

09:00 Grand Prize

09:15 Arabic Series

09:50 Ramadan Puzzle

10:00 The Walkers

10:15 Vial

11:00 Arabic Series

11:05 Religious Programmes

11:30 Arabic Programmes

12:00 Religious Programmes

12:30 News in Arabic

13:00 Arabic Series

13:30 Health and Life

14:00 Arabic Series

14:30 News in Arabic

15:00 Arabic Series

15:30 News in Arabic

16:00 Arabic Series

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40:00 News in Arabic

40:30 Arabic Series

41:00 News in Arabic

FEATURES

By Guy Arnold

ENANA — A bare stretch of savannah 240 kilometres south of Khartoum has been transformed into a bustling community of 100,000 souls.

When work started on the enana sugar project in 1976, the te-lying in the fertile area between the White and Blue Nile—was uncultivated and used only by nomads.

Today 84,000 feddans have been brought under cultivation by complex network of canals and over stations which raise the waters of the White Nile by 40 metres to irrigate an area of 335 square kilometres.

At the centre of it all, the factory—one of the largest sugar mills and refineries in the world—has the capacity to refine 30,000 tonnes during the October to May season.

Critics of Kenana have pointed to its vast capital costs—now in excess of \$1.08 billion—which are far outstripped original estimates. These costs should, however, be seen in perspective.

First, the continuing world recession, inflation and the spiraling costs of fuel have made estimates for most projects all over the world look foolish after three or four years—and Kenana has been no exception.

Secondly, the cost of Kenana should be measured against the end result: Will the sugar and its value to Sudan justify the investment?

In April 1982 (at the end of the 1981-82 season) the factory was processing 13,000 tonnes of sugar cane a day and the total 1981-82 crop is expected to be more than 165,000 tonnes.

Effectively this is the end of the second operational year. If present plans work out, 2.5 million tonnes of cane will be harvested in 1982-83 yielding 230,000 tonnes of sugar; in 1983-84 the yield is expected to be 330,000 tonnes. This is the measure of the present Kenana achievement.

But Kenana is not simply sugar: a whole new way of life has already developed round the estate and in the long run the by-products of the sugar business could be as important as the sugar

itself. In an area which a few years ago had only a nomadic population, the estate now employs permanently some 12,700 people. These include 8000 working on the agricultural side—planting, harvesting, maintaining the vast estate—1500 in the sugar mill and refinery and some 3000 support staff. In addition contractors—for road building or further canal work for example—bring the number of employees at any one time to about 15,000.

If dependents are added to this number, then a community of about 75,000 has now grown up as part of the estate. In addition a possible 30,000 to 50,000 other people have moved into the area

to create their own peripheral villages, to supply food or other goods and to provide casual labour. Thus Kenana has created major settlement in the area as well as creating jobs and wealth.

In logistical terms something of the size of the operation—as well as the problems of running it—may be gauged by looking at the number of vehicles needed on the estate. There are 1,100 vehicles including 60 giant cane harvesters, 100 trucks and trailers for cane transportation, 350 wheel tractors, some 40 heavy machine vehicles such as caterpillars, 100

trucks and 40 light vehicles.

Kenana produces its own power: there is a thermal unit run on burning bagasse—the waste

from the crushed cane. When the factory is running at full capacity and burning all the bagasse available, it can produce 40MW of power per hour. This is enough to run the factory, which requires 10MW; to provide electricity for the estate, including the living areas and villages, which requires 2MW; to provide power for the irrigation system—the four pump stations which need the most power—which requires 13MW; and at capacity to have a surplus of 15MW for sale to the national grid.

These calculations assume full production: if, however, only 8000 tonnes of cane a day is being passed through the factory then

the bagasse burned only provides enough power to fuel the factory itself and irrigation must rely upon power from the national grid: that is often in short supply so another problem is created.

The achievement to date is as remarkable as the statistics, but the problems are many. Sugar in Sudan is political: if there is not enough or the price is too high there may be riots in Khartoum. Sudan consumes 450,000 tonnes a year and this year more than one third came from Kenana while the rest of the Sudan—the government mills—produced only 94,000 tonnes.

Next year (1982-83), Kenana output could cover half the coun-

try's needs, and thereafter two thirds. But the estate must obtain foreign exchange to pay for its input needs and so the more it produces, the higher the proportion it will have to export to earn hard currency. Other problems are formidable.

The logistics of transport in Sudan are daunting. Kenana is 1000 kilometres from Port Sudan where its equipment and other supplies are landed, while road and rail transport are generally slow and handicapped by lack of fuel, although the new highway from Port Sudan to Khartoum is a major improvement.

At present, seventy per cent

Kenana's sugar is shipped out by road and 30 per cent by rail. The country suffers from crippling fuel shortages, although Kenana has priority. During harvesting the government mills produced only 94,000 tonnes.

The Kenana Sugar Company is private. Its major shareholders are the Sudan government (31.74 per cent), the Kuwait government (30.83 per cent), the Saudi Arabian government (11.04 per cent) and the Arab Investment Com-

pany (11.01 per cent) but there are others.

The Gulf connexion is vital both for investment capital resources and more generally for the Arab support and involvement. It entails: pressures from the major non-Sudanese shareholders, for example, may ensure that the company does not suffer from some of the neglect—or simple lack of essential supplies—that have reduced the other sugar producing operations in the country to such low current levels of output. While they have the theoretical capacity to produce 370,000 tonnes, this year they only managed to produce 94,000 tonnes.

The problems are there, but so also is the potential. The people responsible for Kenana are enthusiastic and believe in what they are doing and what they may achieve. Kenana could become the catalyst and the nucleus of a great agribusiness area and make the concept of the Sudan as the 'breadbasket' of the Middle East come closer. But it has a long way to go.

-- Financial Times news feature

Kenana brings life to the savannah

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SPORTS

Assert turns Irish Derby into a procession

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland (R) — Assert turned the Irish Derby into a procession at the Curragh here Saturday afternoon to complete a hat-trick for owner Robert Sangster.

Assert, trained by David O'Brien, had earlier won the French Derby, and O'Brien's father Vincent landed the Epsom Derby with Sangster's Golden Fleece.

Hot favourite at 4 to 7, Assert took up the running from pacemaker Raconteur, also carrying the Sangster colours, fully three furlongs out in the mile and a half race.

A furlong and a half from the finish English challenger Silver Hawk pulled clear of the pursuing pack, but he could not make the slightest impression on Assert. He finished a distant second, eight lengths adrift, as Christy Roche coasted home on Assert for a purse of £127,000 (\$228,600).

Silver Hawk, second favourite at 3 to 1, was followed home in third place by Patcher (28 to 1), who was 2½ lengths behind the runner-up.

Assert is by the U.S. stallion Be My Guest out of Irish Bird by Sea Bird.

E. German women clock best relay time

COTTBUS, East Germany (R) — The East German women's 4x400 metres relay team clocked a world's best time this year of three minutes 23.97 seconds on the second day of the two-day athletics meeting with the Soviet Union here Saturday.

The East Germans won the women's match by 91 points to 65, but the Soviet Union took the men's by 113 points to 99.

World Cup has been rich in memorable quotes to date

MADRID (R) — Although no-one has actually yet said: "I'm as sick as a parrot", "the game is long, the ball is round" or the classic "it's only 11 men against 11", the World Cup has been rich in memorable quotes to date.

The following are the pick of the crop:

"If we don't beat Algeria I'll take the next train home" ... West German manager Jupp Derwall before his side lost 2-1 in one of the greatest upsets in World Cup history.

"I still can't really believe we lost" ... Derwall after the game.

"For us, playing Brazil was like playing in the 21st century" ... New Zealand manager John Adams.

"The referee was shameless but I'd better keep quiet, my country hasn't any money and can't pay fines" ... Daniel Matamoros, head of the Honduran World Cup delegation, after his team lost 1-0

to Yugoslavia thanks to a late penalty.

"The World Cup is only a matter of money. The match was a scandalous and immoral act" ... Alemi Sekkal, Algerian Football Federation President, after his side was knocked out following West Germany's soporific 1-0 win over Austria.

"I won't even mention the line-up. None of the 22 deserve having their name mentioned in a decent newspaper" ... Spanish football journalist after the same game.

"It's all clean dancing, we just wiggle and things" ... topless disco dancer who was introduced to the England team as a member of a ballet troupe.

"Don't worry lads, Ally MacLeod's in Blackpool" ... Scottish banner referring to the shambolic 1978 campaign in Argentina.

"West Germany are a combination of Karl-Heinz Rum-

menig and 10 robots" ... Pele.

"The Mafia is little compared to FIFA" ... Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Kuwait

"Platini is Platini, Maradona is Maradona, Belloumi is Belloumi" ... Algerian Lakhdar Belloumi.

"I was baffled, disappointed and amazed" ... New Zealand goalkeeper Richard Wilson, who played in all 15 qualifying ties, after being dropped on the eve of the finals.

"It's a great success. I have nothing but praise for the way things are running" FIFA President Joao Havelange dismissing a suggestion that some arrangements had been bungled.

"There may not be a match tomorrow. We don't have any lights and we don't have water" ... Rogelio Chantada, member of the Vigo organising committee, the day before the clash between Italy and Poland.

'Qualified with 1-0, but shame on you'

German commentators unanimous in condemning national soccer team

BONN (R) — West German commentators were almost unanimous Saturday in condemning West Germany's 1-0 victory over Austria in Gijon.

The words "Scandal" and "Shame" appeared in many newspaper headlines, with writers agreeing that not even a place for Germany in the second round of the World Cup finals could justify the means used to take it there.

The mass-circulation Bild covered one third of its front page with the huge banner headline: "Qualified with 1-0, but shame on you."

"People were wrong who thought the 2-1 defeat of Germany by Algeria was bad," the newspaper said. "The 1-0 victory against Austria was much worse, for sport's integrity was trampled underfoot."

Television commentator Peter Gatter said "we must all feel betrayed by what we saw."

The television channels might just as well broadcast two hours of football with heart and soul for sporting success at this World Cup," the newspaper said.

Opinion was not quite unanimous, however. After an initial wave of hostility, some viewers rang in to the World Cup television studio in Frankfurt in support of the team's strategy.

"Tactical play was necessary," one viewer was quoted as saying.

But Bild summed up the majority view when it said Germany must make amends for its actions.

"Atonement must begin on Tuesday," Bild said.

West Germany meet England on Tuesday in the second phase of the competition.

Menotti regrets pairing of Argentina, Brazil

VILLAJOYOSA, Spain (R) — Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti Saturday night regretted the pairing of Argentina and favourites Brazil in the second round of the World Cup but said he hoped the title-holders would reach the semifinals.

"It is a shame that two teams most representative of a style of football should have to meet each other," he said. "The same is true of West Germany and England in another group."

Argentina, Brazil and Italy meet next week in Group 'C' of the second phase, at which stage the battle would begin in earnest, Menotti said.

"The hardest is yet to come," he told reporters, adding: "It is a difficult round but we are optimistic about getting through."

Playing down the eagerly-awaited clash with Brazil, Menotti said it would be "another difficult

match but not necessarily more difficult than the first game (against Italy on Tuesday)."

But Menotti's midfield general Osvaldo Ardiles described the encounter with Brazil as "a real final in the second round."

"The teams which worry me are those that play most football. Italy play defensively but Brazil could be very dangerous," he said.

Diego Maradona, the centre of attention whenever he takes the field, told reporters he did not relish facing the Italian defence.

"It will be a very difficult match and we'll all have to be fully rested and recovered physically," he said.

But he said Argentina had the ability to retain the trophy they won on home territory in 1978.

FIFA admits fans were defrauded at West Germany-Austria match

MADRID (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) admitted Saturday that fans were defrauded at the World Cup match between West Germany and Austria.

A 40,000 capacity crowd at Gijon's El Molinon stadium Friday were incensed at the cynical manner in which West Germany and Austria abandoned any attempt at entertainment.

To a mounting chorus of whistles and catcalls the teams merely went through the motions after West German centre-forward Horst Hrubesch struck the only goal in the 11th minute.

West Germany's 1-0 win assured both teams a place in the second round, squeezing out Group Two rivals Algeria. FIFA were considering Saturday a complaint from the furious Algerians that the two sides had arranged the result.

The West Germans, besieged by onlookers when they returned to their hotel, responded by dropping water-filled plastic bags from an eighth-floor window onto the crowd below. The crowd retaliated by hurling back tomatoes.

Commenting on Algeria's charge that West Germany and Austria had arranged the result, the disciplinary committee source said: "It is one of those cases in which you suspect something is wrong but you cannot prove any-

"The spectators were certainly defrauded," a FIFA disciplinary committee source said Saturday.

The result ended Algeria's hopes of becoming the first African team to reach the second round of the finals and brought an angry accusation from Algerian Football Federation President Alemi Sekkal that West Germany and Austria had played to an arrangement.

Sekkal described the match as "a scandalous and immoral act."

He said he had lodged an official complaint with FIFA and demanded the expulsion of West Germany and Austria from the competition.

Although FIFA were looking into the Algerian complaint, it seemed unlikely that they would take any action. FIFA Vice-President Hermann Neuberger of West Germany said Friday night that however the game had been played, no rules had been broken.

Commenting on Algeria's charge that West Germany and Austria had arranged the result, the disciplinary committee source said: "It is one of those cases in which you suspect something is wrong but you cannot prove any-

thing."

West German manager Jupp Derwall dismissed Algeria's accusation as an insult.

West German goalkeeper Toni Schumacher explained his team's attitude to the game by saying Saturday: "It was just a question

of getting through. Nothing else counted."

Midfielder Felix Magath added: "When Algeria beat us 2-1 in our first match it was a disaster and we were laughed at. We wanted to avoid that against Austria and now we're being rubbished for it."

Group 'A' (Non Camp stadium, Barcelona) — Poland, Belgium, Soviet Union.

Matches — June 28, Poland v Belgium: July 1, Soviet Union v loser of Poland v Belgium: July 4, Soviet Union v winner of Poland v Belgium.

Group 'B' (Bernabeu stadium, Madrid) — England, West Germany, Spain.

Matches — June 29, West Germany v England: July 2, Spain v loser of West Germany v England: July 5, Spain v winner of West Germany v England.

Group 'C' (in Sarria stadium, Barcelona) — Brazil, Argentina, Italy.

Matches — June 29, Argentina v Italy: July 2, Brazil v loser of Argentina v Italy: July 5, Brazil v winner of Argentina v Italy.

Group 'D' (Calderon stadium, Madrid) — Austria, Northern Ireland, France.

Matches — June 28, Austria v France: July 1, Northern Ireland v loser of Austria v France: July 4, Northern Ireland v winner of Austria v France.

Semi-finals July 8: Winners Group 'A' v winners Group 'C' (Non Camp stadium, Barcelona), winners Group 'B' v winners Group 'D' (Pizjuan stadium, Seville).

Third-place playoff — July 10 (Rico Perez stadium, Alicante).

Final — July 11 (Bernabeu stadium, Madrid).

Round 2 schedule announced

MADRID (R) — Programme for the second round of the World Cup final starting on Monday:

Group 'A' (Non Camp stadium, Barcelona) — Poland, Belgium, Soviet Union.

Matches — June 28, Poland v Belgium: July 1, Soviet Union v winner of Poland v Belgium: July 4, Soviet Union v winner of Poland v Belgium.

Group 'B' (Bernabeu stadium, Madrid) — England, West Germany, Spain.

Matches — June 29, West Germany v England: July 2, Spain v loser of West Germany v England: July 5, Spain v winner of West Germany v England.

Group 'C' (in Sarria stadium, Barcelona) — Brazil, Argentina, Italy.

Matches — June 29, Argentina v Italy: July 2, Brazil v loser of Argentina v Italy: July 5, Brazil v winner of Argentina v Italy.

Group 'D' (Calderon stadium, Madrid) — Austria, Northern Ireland, France.

Matches — June 28, Austria v France: July 1, Northern Ireland v loser of Austria v France: July 4, Northern Ireland v winner of Austria v France.

Semi-finals July 8: Winners Group 'A' v winners Group 'C' (Non Camp stadium, Barcelona), winners Group 'B' v winners Group 'D' (Pizjuan stadium, Seville).

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THE BRITISH COUNCIL

The second British Council Summer School commences on July 3. English classes will be available in the morning for 15-18 year olds and in the afternoons for adults. There will also be a limited number of places available to learn Arabic in the afternoons:

a.m. classes - 90 minutes five days a week - JD 25

p.m. classes - 60 minutes five days a week - JD 17

Testing and registration for the Summer School will take place between June 28 - July 1 at the following times:

Testing 9:00 - 11:00

3:00 - 5:00

Registration 9:00 - 12:00

3:30 - 5:30

A fee of JD 0.5 will be charged for testing.

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Jordan Times

WORLD

Belgrade opens 1st post-Tito party congress

BELGRADE (R) — The 12th congress of the ruling Yugoslav Communist Party, the first in the more than 40 years without the authoritative figure of Marshal Tito, opened Saturday with a call for solutions to serious economic problems.

A keynote opening address by Party President Dusan Dragosavac asserted Yugoslavia's resolve to maintain its own independent brand of Communism, its non-aligned foreign policy and to continue strengthening the unity of the multinational federation.

These were the main issues in the political legacy of the late President Tito who led the party and the state with undisputed authority since World War II.

Mr. Dragosavac said Yugoslavia would push ahead in developing its unorthodox Communist system of workers self-management and its own brand of Communism independent of Moscow.

Among some 130 foreign delegations was Vasily Kuznetsov, a Soviet party politburo candidate member and first vice-president of the presidium of the supreme Soviet (parliament).

Nearby sat representatives of "Eurocommunist" parties which have recently come under heavy attack from Moscow, including Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer.

Mr. Dragosavac called on the

more than 2,000 delegates to analyse critically political and economic failures and mistakes over the past four years and draw up guidelines for the future.

By implication Mr. Dragosavac referred to the dispute between the Italian and Soviet parties, sparked off by Mr. Berlinguer's criticism of Moscow's attitude over the crisis in Poland and the introduction of martial law there last December.

The situation in Poland had opened up many basic questions and dilemmas in the Communist government and had sharpened differences between some national parties, he said.

Yugoslav leaders have criticised the imposition of martial law in Poland and have condemned the local party's "bureaucratic and dogmatic" attitude. They say this resulted in blocking the Democratic process and led to a clash with the working class.

Mr. Dragosavac said the party would oppose regional tendencies and those who advocated Soviet-type central state control. He warned against nationalism as one of the greatest potential dangers to the Yugoslav federation.

After the speech, which was distributed to delegates and guests and of which Mr. Dragosavac read only some parts, the congress split up to debate foreign and internal policy issues. On Tuesday, it will adopt resolutions and elect a new party leadership.

Peking frees remaining Kuomintang prisoners

PEKING (R) — All remaining Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) prisoners have now been released some 30 years after the end of the civil war which brought the Communists to power, the New China News Agency said Saturday.

The prisoners had been released in batches following the announcement in March of an amnesty for the remaining 4,237 Nationalists being held, mainly junior party, government and

military officials.

The latest amnesty followed the release of several hundred more senior Nationalist officials in 1975.

The freeing of the prisoners is the latest of many olive branches Peking has extended recently to the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

Taiwan has rejected all these gestures as Communist propaganda.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KJ873 ♦K6 ♦AQ754

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

1 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass

3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

?

What action do you take?

A. — You have already told partner that you have 10 or 11 cards in the black suits. For all your distributional values, you have a minimum opening bid in terms of high cards, and your void in partner's suit represents a possible duplication of values. Pass — making a slam try would risk getting overboard.

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South with 80 on score you hold:

♦763 ♦5 ♦Q10854 ♦J932

Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

A. — No one is more anxious than we to score up a rubber, and in this situation we would strain to keep the bidding open. But there is a limit to the lengths we will go, and we have reached it here. If you respond one no trump and the opponents compete, partner might think that you have something and either bid too high or double them into game. Pass.

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦83 ♦KJ863 ♦K7 ♦J62

Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you bid now?

A. — When you have a reasonable six-card suit and some outside values opposite a two no trump opening bid, you are in slam territory. However, you must not proceed with undue haste. We suggest an initial response of three hearts and, should partner raise to game, rebid five hearts. If opener

does not raise hearts, give up on slam. There is too much chance that you have a trump loser as well as an outside loser.

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦A1073 ♦83 ♦KQ92 ♦854

Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

A. — Your hand is worth 10 points in spades, which is the maximum for a raise to two spades. Why not make that bid? Unless partner can move over two spades, in which case you would be happy to go on to game, it is doubtful that you will miss anything.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KQ763 ♦AQJ854 ♦Q7

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

?

What action do you take?

A. — Your hand has improved considerably, but there is no need for precipitate action. Just continue to complete the description of your hand. A bid of three spades tells partner that you have six diamonds and five spades, and leaves you all the room you need for further exploration.

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦74 ♦82 ♦AK976 ♦A854

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass

?

What action do you take?

A. — Partner's spade holding is the key to this hand. Since you have control of the minor suits and two hearts, there could be a slam if your side doesn't have two quick losers in spades. A bid of five hearts informs partner that you are interested in slam but that you have no control in the bid suit, so it is up to him to continue with a stopper in spades.

Q.7 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦83 ♦KJ863 ♦K7 ♦J62

Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you bid now?

A. — When you have a

reasonable six-card suit and some outside values opposite a two no trump opening bid, you are in slam territory. However, you must not proceed with undue haste. We suggest an initial response of three hearts and, should partner raise to game, rebid five hearts. If opener

Strike causes chaos at Athens airport

ATHENS (R) — A 48-hour strike by stewards and air hostesses starting Saturday forced the cancellation of all flights by Greece's state-owned Olympic Airways and caused chaos at Athens airport for the second weekend running.

Airport sources said hundreds of tourists had tried unsuccessfully to book with other airlines and described as hellish the situation at Athens airport, where a heatwave has sent temperatures into the 40s Centigrade (100s Fahrenheit).

The airline has said that to accept the crews' demand for bonuses of 42 per cent of their salaries plus a basic 27 per cent pay rise would give them an unfair advantage over other Olympic employees.

Work begins on board Salyut-7

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet-French space crew began an ambitious scientific programme of work in an orbiting Salyut laboratory which it boarded Friday night.

Col. Jean-Loup Chretien and two Soviet cosmonauts, Col. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Alexander Ivanchenkov, squeezed aboard the Salyut-7 station Friday night after a 25-hour flight from earth. They were greeted by two Soviet cosmonauts who have manned the Salyut-7 since May 14.

The scientific programme in the nine-day joint mission includes medical, biological and astronomy experiments many of them being carried out with half-a-tonne of French equipment.

The joint flight, agreed on in 1979, has been regarded with some suspicion by the French government of Francois Mitterrand, which has insisted that the project is purely scientific with no political importance.

The three-man joint crew that boarded the Salyut Friday night will return to earth on July 2.

Col. Chretien's helicopter went

Mauritius lays sights on strategic archipelago

PORTE LOUIS (R) — The newly-elected left-wing government of Mauritius has announced it intends to mount a diplomatic offensive for the return of the Chagos Archipelago, which includes the key U.S. military base at Diego Garcia.

Presenting a 12-month programme Friday at the first session of the legislative assembly since elections earlier this month, the coalition government expressed concern at what it called increased military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The programme, read to the assembly by Governor-General Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay said the government would "press for the retrocession of the Chagos Archipelago," which includes Diego Garcia atoll.

Britain detached the archipelago before Mauritius became independent in 1968 and has leased Diego Garcia to the United States for 50 years as a military base.

Its non-aligned foreign policy also promised a gradual loosening of links with South Africa, a major trading partner.

Salvadorean army admits rebels hold Col. Castillo

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's army has acknowledged that left-wing guerrillas had captured Deputy Defence Minister Francisco Adolfo Castillo, the highest-ranking officer to fall into rebel hands since civil war erupted here in 1979.

In a communiqué published Friday, the armed forces press committee said the army assumed that Col. Castillo had been captured after a voice analysis of an interview broadcast last Tuesday by the guerrilla Radio Venecuelas.

The fighting, described as the heaviest in the war to date, centred on the town of Perquin and nearby San Fernando which were taken over by the guerrillas on June 5.

The guerrillas said on Wednesday they had pulled out their forces in line with strategic military plans. But they vowed to cripple traffic in El Salvador by attacking all vehicles moving on the highways.

Friday the guerrillas set fire to at least 21 buses and trucks on several major routes and in the capital itself several vehicles were blown up. The army responded by strengthening patrols on main roads and posting troops to important intersections in the capital.

Final shuttle test flight scheduled today

By Walter Bagley

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia starts off on its fourth and final test flight Sunday, carrying the first of many secret military payloads it will be handling from now on.

The weather at the seaside space centre on Cape Canaveral was rainy during most of the past week and forecasters were not optimistic about the chances for ideal launching conditions.

But some said the weather should at least be acceptable for the 11 a.m. (1500 GMT) start to the weeklong mission.

Astronauts Thomas (Ken) Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield experienced the fickleness of the Florida weather Friday when they flew to Kennedy from their home base in Houston, Texas.

The shuttle crewmen, flying military training jets, were diverted by thunderstorms from landing as arranged at nearby Patrick Air Force Base.

They landed instead on the space centre's own runway, where shuttle orbiters will return to earth after future flights.

Mattingly and Hartsfield were spending today in final briefings and flying a specially modified aircraft which simulates the flight

features of the delta-winged Columbia.

In addition to its military load, Columbia will carry a variety of purely scientific experimental equipment, including the first instruments sent by a commercial company.

But the cargo that has been the focus of most attention is "DOD 82-1" — the payload provided by the Defence Department.

Setting a precedent they promised to maintain, space agency and Pentagon officials refused to release any information about the military cargo.

The shuttle was developed at a cost of \$ 10 billion and has sufficient room to carry passengers as well as crew in future.

Mattingly, 46, a navy captain, was the command module pilot of the Apollo 16 moon mission 10 years ago. Hartsfield, 48, a retired air force pilot, is making his first space flight.

The 112-orbit flight is scheduled to end with Columbia's third landing at Edwards Air Force Base in the Mojave desert outside Los Angeles.

On its third mission, Columbia landed at White Sands, New Mexico, because of unsuitable conditions at Edwards.

President Reagan has praised the shuttle programme without making a firm commitment to it. It was expected to greet the astronauts when they return on July 4, U.S. independence day.

One of the instruments will be lifted out of the Columbia's cargo bay and moved around by the ship's mechanical arm.

Mr. Reagan was expected to use the occasion to make a major speech about the American space programme.

Haig leaves behind truckloads of crises

By Bob Horton

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig's resignation will create a void inside the Reagan administration at a time when it must take urgent decisions on crucial foreign policy issues around the world, analysts said.

Allies who were uneasy over what they often saw as a confrontational foreign policy may fear that the administration has taken a further hard turn to the right.

No successor will be able to develop quickly the popularity and trust which Mr. Haig, a former commander of NATO, enjoyed abroad, especially in Western Europe.

In his resignation statement, Mr. Haig said the foreign policy guidelines which he and the president agreed on last year had been "shaken from the careful course we laid down."

Mr. Haig advocated strong U.S.-European ties and a White House official said that among the reasons for his resignation was President Reagan's decision to expand a ban on the sale of equipment for a planned natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

Crises all around

The problems facing the administration are formidable.

Leading them is a Middle East war in which the administration's policy of refusing to rebuke Israel for its march into Lebanon is increasingly being questioned. Mr. Haig is regarded as the principal proponent of that policy.

Meanwhile, the United States urgently needs to mend its relations with Latin America, damaged by its support of Britain in a war against Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Some conservatives were critical of the administration's decision to turn to Western Europe in the dispute instead of throwing its lot with the Western hemisphere.

But relations with Western

Europe are also at an unusually prickly stage. Apart from European anger at the pipeline decision, there are severe problems over trade and economic issues that must be addressed.

In Congress, the administration's much touted trade and aid plan for the economically ailing Caribbean Basin region is in serious trouble and requires a strong advocate if it is to be salvaged.

The long-awaited strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union open in Geneva next Tuesday. President Reagan came to office assailing the SALT II treaty negotiated by president Carter and lagged behind Mr. Haig in understanding the world pressure for arms control.

Decisions must also be made on U.S. relations with China, still bedeviled by disagreements over